

## CONFIDENTIAL

### I. Passing the Summer Holidays (Summer Holidays Home Work for School Children)

#### A. Stories and Poems

##### 1. The Story of a Huai Ho Gauge Recorder

Relates the story of a poor Huai Ho gauge recorder who faithfully recorded the flow of the Huai Ho for 30 years and who refused to turn over his records to the KMT. After the defeat of the KMT, he turned over his records to the CCP and was properly honored. The story ridicules the KMT and praises the work of the Communist regime.

##### 2. People's Junior Soldier (poem)

The poem exalts national pride and military valor.

##### 3. Grafting of Plum Trees

A story of how a plum tree can be grafted. Praises the biological contribution made by Michurin.

##### 4. Two Ducks

Tells how the Red Army workers returned two ducks to the rightful owner. The story is designed to show the solicitudeness of the Red Army for people's welfare.

##### 5. A Steelworker's Invention

Relates how a furnace operator was able to economize on labor and time in his work by using magnesium instead of clay as advised by a Soviet adviser. Exalts the technical aid being given to China by the Soviet Union.

##### 6. I Want A Photo of My Borthor (poem)

A poem expressing the desire of a boy for a picture of his older borthor who is heroically serving in the military force.

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### 7. Shower (poem)

A poem asking God to delay the rain until the Liberation Army can achieve its mission.

### 8. A Story of a Schoolboy Named Lo-ta-erh

Relates the work of a small patriotic boy named Lo-ta-erh who engaged in propaganda work during his noon hour. The boy is a member of a Young Pioneers Unit, is referred to as a model lad.

### 9. A Heroic Story of Saving 65 Calves

A story of a brave Soviet girl, who at the risk of her own life, saved 65 calves from a burning barn. Exalts the bravery of a small girl who risks her life to preserve the livestock of a state-owned farm.

## B. Current Events

### 1. Signing Peace Petition

A story of how a small child rushes home from a school with a peace petition and asks the mother to sign for both herself and the father. After obtaining her signature, the child dashes out to secure signatures of others. Conveys propaganda that the Chinese Communists are champions of world peace.

### 2. Opposing Aggressive War

Describes the differences between aggressive and defensive war and severely criticizes aggression. Defensive war is portrayed as a war fought to protect peace and the property of the people and a war to resist oppression to liberate the people. Urges support of the present Chinese Communist struggle to liberate Taiwan.

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### 3. Learn All Lessons

Require all children to learn all subjects presented in their studies so that they may become useful citizens in the achievement of a New China under the leadership of the CPC and the Pao-tung.

### h. Internationalism

Internationalism is defined, not as an universal fellowship of mankind, but as fraternization of all anti-imperialist nations led by the Soviet Union. The unity between the Soviet Union, China and the democratic countries of eastern Europe to overthrow imperialism, the story, history, to true internationalism.

### 5. Junior Teacher

An older person, the children, are are assigned, under proper conditions and little equipment, for cooperating with each other in their studies. Emphasize that they themselves are junior teachers and are contributing greatly toward the cultural improvement of the younger generation.

### 6. Young Pioneer Summer Camps of Soviet Union

The article praises these summer camps not only for body building of the youth but for developing friendly and helpful relations of the youth. It asserts that Soviet youths are the most fortunate in the world.

### 6. Natural Science

(This section is devoted mainly to factual information and is devoid of social or political propaganda. The following is the titles of the sub-sections).

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1. How Heat is Conducted
2. Fertilizer - Plant's Food
3. How Cotton is Woven Into Cloth
4. Sound
5. Whose Mouth is Better?
6. Earthquake
7. Forest

## D. Geography and History

## 1. A Sea of Trees

The article decries the exploitation of Manchurian forests by the old rulers. It brings out the wonderful reforestation program now being undertaken by the Chinese Communist government for the benefit of the people.

## 2. Soon-to-be Liberated Taiwan

Gives a glowing description of the island and berates the oppressive rule of the KMT regime.

## 3. August First - Birthday of Red Army

Praises the growth and virtues of the Red Army in contrast to Chinese Nationalist Army's defects.

## 4. Northeast New Villages

Contends that generally speaking, the Northeast is a farmer's paradise and gives a glowing account of how the farmers were able to improve themselves socially and economically under the CCP regime.

## 5. East China Region

Points out the glorious achievements of the CCP governments in the East China area since the liberation and severely criticizes the past oppressions of the Nationalist government.

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## G. Story of a "Boy Emperor"

In this story, Chiang Kai-shek is compared to a emperor, who in 936 AD, nominously seized the throne with the help of the Tartars.

H. Simple Problems (This section deals with arithmetic problems, games, etc., for the children).

II. Studies for Summer Holidays (primary textbook divided into language and general knowledge sections. Each section contains six stories, each with pictures for elucidation. Only those containing pro-Communist propaganda have been summarized.)

## A. Language Section

## 1. Rural Life

Mentions that the farmers own their own land and seeds and are working from morning till night.

## 2. Growing watermelons

## 3. Blowing Peas Through Wheat-straw

## 4. Bats

## 5. Crossing the Sea

Briefly relates the purposes of the river crossing. States that Taiwan must be liberated.

## 6. Riddles

## B. General Knowledge

## 1. Cleanliness

## 2. Peddlers' Stand

## 3. August First

Brief remarks of the Nan-ch'ang Uprising of 1 August 1927, regarded as the birthday of the Red Army.

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- 4. Mosley Insects
- 5. Tropical Animals
- 6. Tropical Vegetation

## III. Studies For Summer Holidays (Volume II)

## A. Language Section

- 1. Production Work
- 2. Dragon Flies
- 3. Taiwan Youngsters
- 4. Taiwan (geography)
- 5. Enemies of Grain
- 6. Learning (Studies in the Open)

## B. General Knowledge

- 1. Summer Clothing
- 2. Summer Sleep
- 3. Water Sources of the Farmers
- 4. Weeding of Grass by the Farmers
- 5. Summer Sickness
- 6. Summer Insects

## IV. Studies For Summer Holidays (Volume III)

## A. Language Section

- 1. Drums
- 2. Sun Tse-tung

A story of a mother who names her son, Tse-tung, in honor of Mao Tse-tung, who, she regards, as the savior of her son.

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## 3. I am a Member of the Young Pioneers

Glorifies the life a Young Pioneer's member and praises the life of happy fellowship that any youth can enjoy by joining this unit.

## 4. Get-Together in the Cool of the Evening

## 5. Story of the Watermelon Brothers

Compares the treatment accorded by the KMT and Chinese Communist troops toward two brothers engaged in the raising of watermelons to the credit of the latter.

## 6. Hoeing Grass

## B. General Knowledge

## 1. Flag and Discipline of the Young Pioneers

Glorifies the life of the Young Pioneer's members

## 2. Two Worlds

Draws sharp contrast between the US capitalist prison and the Soviet socialist paradise. Life in the US is depicted as one where the masses are starving, while that of the Soviet Union is one where foods are plentiful and where everyone is happy.

## 3. Artificial Rain in USSR

Relates how artificial rain was created in the USSR to water the land. Praises scientific advances made by the Soviet Union.

## 4. Ridding Flies and Fleas

## 5. Watermelon - quencher

## 6. Wind and Typhoon

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## V. Studies For Summer Holidays (Volume IV)

## A. Language Section

## 1. Landing on Hainan Island

Depicts the glorious military success of the CCF in the landing operations against Hainan Island.

## 2. Kick the Devils Away

The story of Lu Hsun, early Chinese Communist fiction writer, who, by being alert, was able to destroy a devil seeking to harm him. Inference of the story - be alert to protect one's property from all devils. The devils in this story refer to foreign oppressors.

## 3. Reclaiming Wasteland (poem)

Exhorts all youths to do their part in reclaiming wasteland to increase national production.

## 4. Young Friends of the Soviet Union

Reports that the children of the Soviet Union are the most fortunate in the world. States that every opportunity is given by the Soviet government to the Soviet children by offering them education, recreational facilities, etc.

## 5. A Story of a Model Girl Pioneer

A glowing account of a Soviet girl, who courageously saved 65 calves from a fire.

## 6. No Sooner Said Than Done

A story of a group of Soviet children who voluntarily assisted in the laying of electric wires to expand electric system in a city. Glorifies the industriousness of the Soviet children.

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**B. General Knowledge**

**1. The Soviet Union is Our Friend**

Briefly relates how Russia changed from an imperialistic to a democratic nation. Praises the aid given by the Soviet Union to China in the resistance war against Japanese aggression, as well as post-war contribution made by the Soviet Union to China.

**2. Pionerskaya Pravda (Young Pioneers' Pravda)**

Briefly describes the above publication and praises its work in helping the youths of the Soviet Union, especially in the educational field.

**3. How to Conduct a Successful Meeting**

Outlines the purposes of holding a meeting and how it could be best conducted along democratic principles.

**4. Man-made Lake**

A story of how an artificial lake was constructed in the Soviet Union to enable irrigation of a large area. Praises the engineering feats of the Soviet technicians.

**5. Cell (Biology)**

Explains the biological composition of plant and animal organism.

**6. Progress Made in Farming Tools**

Informational data on improvement of farming tools to aid in agricultural production.

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### VI. Studies for Summer Holidays (Volume V)

#### A. Language Section

##### 1. Welcoming Our Big Brothers and Sisters from the Soviet Union

A glowing account of the huge welcome celebration given to the visiting youth delegates in Shanghai.

##### 2. Soviet Youth Vanguard Training Centers.

Gives glowing account of these centers where Soviet youths between 10 and 14 years of age are trained in the Communist ideals and ideology. Praises the work being done at these centers in the building of staunch and upright future leaders of the Soviet Union.

##### 3. Members of the Soviet Youth Vanguard Units.

Explains the qualifications required of a youth to join these units. Praises the intensive training program outlined in these units.

##### 4. Public Vow (poem)

A fiery anti-fascist poem (presumably a translation from Spanish).

##### 5. Grassland

A short article depicting the grassland area located on the borders of Szechwan, Sikang, and Tsinghai made famous by the Red Army in the "Long March" during the early period of its history.

##### 6. Enduring Famine

Relates the heroic struggle of the Russian people at Leningrad in 1918.

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**B. General Knowledge**

**1. Large Scale Reafforestation Program of the Soviet Union**

Gives factual account of the projected plan of the Soviet Union to reafforest its vast forest.

**2. Soviet Hydro-electric Plant.**

Gives brief factual data on Soviet hydro-electric plants. Designed to portray the technical advance made by the Soviet Union along this line.

**3. Pingyuan Province, North China**

Brief resume of the formation of this province, its terrain feature, population, etc.

**4. August First, Red Army Day**

Glory account of the establishment of the Red Army and its glorious achievements.

**5. New Democratic Capitals of Central and Eastern Europe.**

Describes the capitals of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, etc..

**6. Prevention of Summer Sickness and Epidemics.**

**VII. Studies For Summer Holidays (Volume VI) (Written by Kuo-Mo-jo)**

**A. Language Section**

**1. In Praise of June First (poem)**

Predicts that in 20 to 30 years, China will be a second USSR and that in time, the whole world will be sovietized. Exhorts all children to be like Stalin and Mao.

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**CONFIDENTIAL****2. Climbing the Snowy Mountains**

Depicts the heroic march of the Red Army over snow-covered mountains during its "Long March".

**3. Slaying of Wolves**

A story of how the people of a village cooperated in the slaying of a wolf which menaced the security of the people. The wolves in this case, are all elements opposing the revolution in China. The moral of the story is to unite behind Mao to eliminate all those who are oppressing.

**4. Take Lessons From Our Soviet Friends**

The Soviet Union is depicted as the bulwark of world peace. Praises the work being carried out by the Soviet youth in the establishment of a great society in Russia and exhorts all youth of China to follow their steps in the building of a strong and prosperous New China.

**5. A Letter to My Chinese Friend**

A reprint of a letter written by a Soviet child to the Chinese children. The letter praises the marvelous work done in the Soviet Union to build the youth and briefly sketches the activities of the Soviet youth.

**6. Several Problems**

Relates the childhood story of Marx and the problems he faced, and the contribution he made to the world by his book, "Capitalism".

**B. General Knowledge****1. Peace Petition Movement****CONFIDENTIAL**



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Outlines the development of Peace Petition Movement throughout the world for world peace and the outlawing of atomic bombs for war use. Exhorts all youths to support this movement for the preservation of world peace.

**2. Atomic Energy for Productive Use in the USSR**

Contrasts constructive use of atomic energy in the Soviet Union to the murderous use of it in the so-called imperialistic nations, especially the US. Praises the earnest desire of the Soviet government to develop atomic energy for the betterment of people's welfare.

**3. Indonesia Liberation Movement**

Gives a brief resume of the geographical location of Indonesia. States that the Indonesian have suffered more than 350 years of Dutch imperialistic oppression. Attributes the establishment of the Republic of Indonesia to the leadership of the PKI. It bemoans the fact, however, that after the establishment of the Republic, weaklings, such as Sukarno, etc., assumed powers to ally themselves with the imperialistic powers, especially the US, to again expose the Indonesian to foreign aggression. It states that the liberation movement in Indonesia is now being expanded under the leadership of the PKI and that the People of Indonesia will soon be able to gain their freedom.

**4. Natural Resources of Sinkiang**

Briefly delves into petroleum, coal, gold, silver, and other natural resources of Sinkiang. Gives great credit to the Soviet Union for helping China to mine these natural resources.

**5. New Soviet Medical Discoveries**

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Praises new medical discoveries made in the Soviet Union.

Mentions that many discoveries have led to cure of existing sickness and disease which hitherto were regarded as incurable. States that a Soviet doctor recently found way to treat cataract, which, in the United States, is blinding more than 15,000 persons.

6. Rice No 92 and Grain No 61

Briefly explains the vitamin contents of the two staples.

VIII. Senior Primary Science - Vol I. (This text is devoted to factual information and is devoid of propaganda; thus, only chapter headings are listed.)

- A. Fire
- B. Air
- C. Water in the Atmosphere
- D. Hail, Unusual Winds, and Unusual Rains
- E. Forests and Climate
- F. Microorganisms
- G. Disinfection and Antisepsis
- H. Syphilis
- I. Prevention of Infectious Diseases (Part One)
- J. Prevention of Infectious Diseases (Part Two)
- K. Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals
- L. Insects Harmful to Domestic Animals
- M. Infectious Diseases of Growing Crops
- N. Insects Harmful to Growing Crops (Part One)
- O. Insects Harmful to Growing Crops (Part Two)

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## P. Animate Evolution

## Q. Reproduction in Microorganisms

## R. Medicine Men

Advocates modern medical methods, denounces the practices of medicine men, and discourages all recourse to ancient superstitious therapies.

## IX. Senior Primary National Language (Vol 1)

## A. The National Emblem (poem)

A short poem in praise of the flag as the emblem of victory and revolution.

## B. Labor Created Man

A short treatise on the development of the anthropoid ape into the human, through challenge of environment.

## C. The World's First Airplane

Contents that the first airplane was invented by a Russian named Mozhayskiy, rather than the Wright brothers as accepted by everyone.

## D. Edison

Gives facts about Thomas A. Edison's life and inventions. Praises Edison's personal virtues and inventiveness and does not contain any inimical references.

## E. One Chicken

Uses the story to praise Red Army's discipline and kindness.

## F. Shoes

The story is cleverly utilized to praise Red Army's sacrifice to the people and brings out the gratitude of the people.

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### G. A Demon

Imperialism is regarded as a demon and calls upon the people to unite to strike it down.

### H. Our Little Soviet Friends

Contents that the Chinese children can have the same wonderful life as Soviet children have, since the two nations are now set up for the benefits of the people.

### I. Autumn is Here! (poem)

A short poem telling the delights of autumn days in the country.

### J. One Seed (Part one)

### K. One Seed (Part two)

### L. One Seed (Part Three)

### M. Four Allegories

### N. How to Manage a Bulletin Board

Urges all students to cooperate in submitting material to the bulletin board to make it as attractive as possible.

### O. A Page from the Bulletin Board

1. Mr Li Gives a Lecture
2. A Report on the Progress of Mr. Hung's illness
3. The Bean Harvest from the School Garden
4. Lost and Found

### P. Ching Yang-Kang

A mythical story of a brave old man named Wu Sung who killed a tiger on Ching Yang Hill. The tiger was molesting the people of his village. Praises the bravery of this old man who, in the face of great danger, disregarded his own life to save the people.

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X. Political Science for Senior Primary School (Vol. 1) [Appears that the title of this text should be "Children's Ethics" for the ideas and ideals inculcated are in general what would be propounded in any normal society.]

A. Why Must Study Be Carried Out?

States that many students are attending schools because their parents sent them. Some, it states, are pursuing studies for personal greedy ambitions. These factors, the article points out, are against the basic principles of studies of the "New Democracy".

B. How Studies Must be Conducted?

Propounds that studies must be along practical lines and that exchange of thoughts should be undertaken between the students to help each other.

C. Unite to Help Each Other

D. Mutual Respect Between the Teachers and Students

E. Enforcement of Democratic Principles in the Schools

Encourages the adoption of the "New Democratic Principles" in all schools.

F. Regard Your School As Your Own

Attempts to convey the idea that the students themselves are the owner of the school they attend.

G. Protect National Property

Emphasizes that school textbooks, school buildings, etc., are national property and that it is the responsibility of each student to protect them.

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**CONFIDENTIAL****H. Observance of All Regulations**

Contents that it is the responsibility of all students to strictly observe all regulations.

**I. Oppose Conceitedness****J. Attitude Toward Work**

Emphasizes the dignity of work and of laborers in the new social order.

**K. Attitude Toward Unity**

Extols the solidarity of collective action as compared to the weakness of individualism and individual action.

**L. Clean Living Habits****M. Democratic Centralization**

Employs an incident at a school to enunciate and propound the three principles of "the few subserve the many", "the lower ranks subserv the higher ranks", and "the part subserv the whole".

**N. How to Conduct a Meeting**

Outlines the general procedure in conducting a meeting.

**O. How to Be a Chairman****P. Investigation and Discussion****XI. Political Science for Senior Primary School (Vol 2)****A. Young Pioneers**

Briefly outlines how the Young Pioneers Units in Russia were organized and how they were subsequently organized in China in accordance with the basic principles of the Young Pioneers Units in Russia.

**CONFIDENTIAL****B. Respect For Your Own Organization**

Criticizes the misrule of the KMT government which led to mistrust of the government by the people. Propounds that under the CCP regime, the people are now able to organize themselves voluntarily to protect their own interest, and are able to register their grievances by means of popular organizations.

**C. Why the Farmers Were Unable to Improve Their Lot in the Past?**

States that factors which prevented the farmers from improving their lot in the past were due to KMT misrule, oppressions, etc. Contends that under the CCP regime, their conditions have been greatly improved and that they can look forward to better life and greater happiness.

**D. Enforcement of Land Reform**

Gives a brief resume of the land reform movement in China.

**E. Mutual Labor Aid**

Gives a brief resume of why mutual aid units are being organized in the local areas.

**F. Farmers' and Labor Associations**

Maintains that under the reactionary rule of the KMT government, the people were not given the opportunity to organize themselves to improve their lot. States that under the leadership of the CCP and Mao Tse-tung, the reactionary KMT government was overthrown and that the people are now able to organize themselves for their own protection.

**G. Cooperatives**

Briefly outlines the purposes of the cooperatives.

**H. Economize**

Stresses the importance of economizing.

**CONFIDENTIAL****I. Improving Customs and Habits**

Denounces old superstitious beliefs and severely criticizes the old practices of expending large sum of money for weddings and funerals.

**J. Cultural Entertainments**

Encourages everyone to participate in cultural entertainments and discourages everyone from gambling, etc. American movies, old Chinese operas, etc., are regarded as imperialistic and of propaganda nature and therefore, are listed as evil.

**H. Sanitation**

Brief explanation of the importance of sanitation.

**I. Support the Army and The Government**

Explains that the sufferings of the Chinese people in the past were the result of imperialistic oppressions. Praises the heroic struggle of the People's Liberation Army, which fought to liberate the people of China from the Japanese and Chiang Kai-shek. Exhorts everyone to support the People's Liberation Army and the CCP regime, lest the people will again be facing past misrules and foreign aggression. Encourages the people to offer their homes, their foods, etc., to the members of the PLA when they visit the area; also states that it is the responsibility of everyone to participate in elections, to render their services to the government, etc., so as to establish a strong CCP regime.

**XII. History For Senior Primary School (Vol 1)****A. Life During the Stone Age****B. Life of Equality to Inequality**



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Briefly explains the social changes which took place from the period when all men were equal to the period when kings and rulers assumed absolute powers to relegate the masses to a state of serfdom.

- C. Slavery System Under the Shang Dynasty
- D. Overthrow of the Hsi-chou Dynasty
- E. Warlords Countries
- F. Chin-shih (Emperor)
- G. End of Chin-shih Dynasty and the Revolt of the Farmers
- H. Unification Under Han Dynasty
- I. Reform Under Wang Mang
- J. Farmers' Revolt During Former Han and Western Han Periods
- K. Epoch of the Three Kingdoms
- L. Kingdoms of Hsiung Nu and Hsi Yu
- M. Splitting of China into North and South As a Result of Hu's Invasion
- N. Characters and Literature of the Ancient Dynasties
- O. Taoism and Buddhism

## XIII. History for Senior Primary School (Vol 2)

- A. Emperor Sui Yang-ti
- B. Emperor T'ang T'ai-tsung
- C. Internal and External Riots and Farmers' Revolt During the T'ang Dynasty
- D. Battles Fought by the Local Warlords During the Five Dynasties
- E. Unification of China Under Sung Dynasty and the War with Liao
- F. Changes Made to Statutory Laws by Wang An-shih
- G. Mongolian Empire

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## II. Racial Oppression During the Yuan Dynasty

### I. The Story of Chu Yuan-chang (Farmer)

### J. Arbitrary Actions of Yen T'ang

### K. Li Tzu-ch'eng, Organizer of Rebellion

Praises the work of Li, who fought for the rights of the weak.

### L. Han People's Struggle Against the Manchurians

### M. How Ch'ing Dynasty Ruled the Han People

### N. Foreign Aggression of the Ch'ing Dynasty

## XIV. History For Senior Primary School (Vol 3)

### A. Opium War

Severely criticizes the British for smuggling opium into China to promote her aggressive designs in China. The article states that as a result of the opium war, China was forced into opening her ports to the world by the threats of the imperialistic nations.

### B. T'ai-p'ing Rebels

Relates that as a result of the Opium War which opened all ports to foreign powers, the handicraft industry in China faced bankruptcy because it could not compete with the foreign goods imported into China. The people of China, thus, found themselves in the depth of despair. Led by Hung Hsiu-ch'uan, a Catholic, the poor people of Kwangsi revolted against the continued oppression and high taxes of the government.

### C. The Story of How the Landlords Organized and Armed Themselves To

Oppose the T'ai-p'ing Rebels Armies

Reports that the landlords organized themselves to oppose the T'ai-p'ing Rebels to protect their past fleecing of the masses, to continue

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their hold on the farmers, etc. The leader of the landlords' army was Tseng Kuo-fan, running dog of the Ch'ing Dynasty.

### D. The Defeat of the T'ai-p'ing Rebels

Attributes the defeat of the T'ai-p'ing Rebels to lack of organization, failure to expand mass movement, and to too much reliance on military power.

### E. "Yang-wu Movement" of Li Hung-chang

States that after the Opium War, greedy foreign powers seized by threat many concessions from China, such as French grabbing Annam, Japan taking the Ryukyu Islands, England swallowing up Burma, etc. Li Hung-chang, seeing above encroachment into China by foreign powers, proposed that qualified students be sent abroad to study scientific progress so that they may return to China to help build the country into an industrial nation, capable of manufacturing arms and ammunition, to resist further aggression.

### F. First Sino-Japanese War

Briefly outlines the causes of the war and the reasons why China was defeated.

### G. Foreign Penetration Into China

States that after China was defeated by <sup>Japan</sup> ~~China~~, all strong foreign powers sought territorial and economic rights into China to put the country into greater despair. Mentions that the US forced the "Open Door" policy upon China, and that Germany sent navy to Chiao-chow and demand lease of this area, the Czar regime in Russia expanded into the Northeast, Mongolia, etc., as a result of China's defeat in the war.

**CONFIDENTIAL****H. Statutory Changes Made by K'ang and Liang****I. Boxers' Rebellion and the Foreign Armies**

States that after the foreign powers encroached into China, the livelihood of the Chinese masses became worse. Foreign capitalists exploited the working classes in China to the point where they were on the verge of starvation. In such way, China was enslaved.

**J. End of Ch'ing Dynasty - People's Anti-Manchu Movement**

Historical accounts of the fall of Ch'ing Dynasty.

**K. Revolution of 1911**

Glorious historical account of the revolution and why it was carried out.

**L. The Struggle between the KMT and Yuan Shih-k'ai.****M. Declaration by Yuan Shih-k'ai as the Emperor****N. Split Between the North and South and the Struggles Which Ensued**

Historical account of the split and the struggles which followed.

**XV. History for Senior Primary School****A. First World War**

Gives a brief history of the war itself followed by the "1917 Revolution". Picture of Lenin is shown on this page.

**B. May Fourth Movement**

Gives brief resume of the 21 Demands of Japan and the movement which followed to resist these demands. Mentions the Tsinglingtong Conference.

**C. The Birth of the Chinese Communist Party**

Briefly relates how the May Fourth Movement developed into a general revolutionary movement, which, in turn, gave rise to the birth of the CCP. It mentions that <sup>the</sup> successful revolution in Russia gave

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great impetus to the establishment of the CCP, and that after the establishment of the USSR, the Soviet government abrogated all Russian territorial rights in China, despite the fact that the imperialistic powers, such as the US, England, etc., still hold on to their concessions in China. States that the father of China, Sun Yat-sen, was greatly impressed by the successful revolution in Russia and urged the Chinese people to follow the Soviet line.

### D. February Third and May Fourth Movements

Historical data on these movements. Praises the part played by the CCP in defending the rights of the working people of China.

### E. Northern Expeditionary Struggles

Relates the incident of British Army firing upon the parading strikers at Sha-mien, Canton, on 23 June and the illegal dispatching of the British, French, and Portuguese naval vessels to Canton. Contends that the CCP was responsible for the establishment of the Whampoa Military Academy; states that the CCP helped Sun Yat-sen to set it up, so as to promote revolutionary warfare. Praises the contribution made by the Soviet advisers during this period to China. The last section of this chapter gives a brief account of the Northern Expeditionary Campaign launched by the KMT.

### F. Betrayal of Chiang Kai-shek

Mentions that after the death of Sun Yat-sen, Chiang betrayed his country by deviating from the principles propounded by Sun; that is, the pursuance of the pro-Soviet principles advocated by Sun. States that after assuming power, Chiang gathered all oppressive military and

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civil officials, gentry, etc., to plan the murder of all patriotic personnel, such as CCP members, labor leaders, etc. It is also said that Chiang was responsible for covering the existing friendship between China and the USSR.

### G. The Struggles of the China Workers' and Peasants' Red Army

Praises the heroic struggles of this army under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung. Part two of this chapter delves with the soviet movement in China and its contribution to the betterment of the greater masses.

### H. September 18 Incident

Gives a brief resume of the above incident and the part played by the Red Army in opposing Japanese aggression:

### I. January 29 Movement

Severely criticizes the KMT government for not taking appropriate actions to resist the Japanese. Brief reference is made to the Tian Incident.

### J. Anti-Japanese Resistance War

Gives a historical account of the Anti-Japanese resistance war and the heroic exploits of the CCP Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army. Mentions that the KMT government lacked the confidence to continue resisting the Japanese but after Mao Tse-tung wrote his famous book, "Discussion on Prolonged Warfare", the people of China rallied behind him to continue the fight. Credit for the victory is assumed by the CCP.

With regard to foreign aids given to China during the war, all credits are given to the Soviet Union. The following is a full translation of

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this section:

"After the start of the resistance war, the aid given to China by the Soviet Union was much much more than the United States or Great Britain. In 1940 alone, the Soviet Union supplied China with more than US\$450,000,000 worth of war material. After a year and a half, more than 200 Soviet airmen gave their lives in the resistance war in China. Although the US and England gave aid to China prior to the outbreak of the war, they also supplied Japan with military weapons which were used in killing the Chinese people."

### K. World War II

Contents that after the conclusion of the First World War, Germany, Italy, and Japan followed a fascist path. On the other hand, British and American imperialists attempted to guide these fascist powers to destroy Soviet socialistic movement but failed. Accuses both the British and French governments of encouraging the German fascist to launch aggression into Czechoslovakia and to ultimately attack the Soviet Union. The conclusion of the Soviet-German Non-aggression Pact in August 1939, it stated, was made by the Germans because they felt that they could not compete against the armed might of the Soviet Union. The defeat of the German Army in Europe, the article contends, was brought about mainly by the offensives launched by the Soviet armies. Appears that the defeat of Japan, in this text, was the result of Soviet declaration of war against Japan, as shown by the following translation:

"On 8 August 1945, the Soviet Union officially declared war against Japan. On 15 August 1945, the Japanese empire agreed to unconditional surrender."

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### L. Second Betrayal of Chiang Kai-shek

Chiang is pictured as a traitor to the country. States that he is only interested in promoting the welfare of his henchmen who have been guilty of fleeing the people; that he halted anti-Japanese resistance warfare and violating the truce agreement made with the CCP, attempted to come to an agreement with the Japanese. Ridicules are also made of the weak resistance offered by the Nationalist forces against the Japanese; states that whenever the Japanese forces attacked, the Nationalist troops were in flight.

### M. People's Liberation War

Mentions that Chiang Kai-shek relied on military aid of the American imperialists to crush the People's Liberation Army. However, it said, he failed because the Chinese Communist forces, under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung, were much more superior.

### N. Birth of the People's Republic of China

Brief account is made of the establishment of the Central People's government through the convocation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

## XVI. World's Geography for Middle School (Secondary School)

### A. World's Geography

1. Surface of the Earth (Part 1)
2. Surface of the Earth (part 2)
3. The Activities of the Various Races of the World (Part 1)
4. The Activities of the Various Races of the World (Part 2)
5. The Activities of the Various Races of the World (Part 3)



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## B. Countries

## 1. Soviet Union

A glowing account of the Soviet Union, its size, industries, communications, cities, collective farms, clean modern villages, etc., with a remark of Kuo Mo-jo who said, "The Soviet Union is a 'Heaven on Earth'". Great praise is given to the amazing progress made, such as 1) abolition of the exploiting class so as to eliminate class conflict; 2) equality among races to eliminate national antagonisms; 3) unity among men in the pursuit of peace and progress, etc. Contends that the Soviet Union, with her unequalled Red Army is a "Rampart of World Peace".

## 2. Mongolia People's Republic

Mentions that Mongolia has been transformed into a free republic wherein men live an abundant and happy lives. Contends that the establishment of this Republic is an excellent example of the liberation of small weak nations.

## 3. Democratic Republic of Korea

After giving brief resume of the geography, Korea's political history is taken up. Japan and the US are blamed for Korea's trouble, from which the Soviet Union is helping to rescue her. Contends that the US is aiming to establish a base in Korea, not only to enslave the Koreans but to threaten the peace of the Far East.

## 4. Japan

States that imperialistic and feudalistic Japan was defeated by the Allies, chiefly Soviet Red Army, but the US imperialism is

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is again reviving Japanese imperialism and building a base in Japan from which they both can dominate the Far East. This move, it said, was being opposed by the Japanese Communist Party.

5. South east Asian Countries Engaged in a Liberation Struggle

Mentions that the people of these countries have suffered under the imperialistic powers which are trying to retard their progress so that they may retain these countries as their colonies. National liberation movements from the Philippines to India are briefly outlined and states that they may look forward to eventual freedom under the leadership of the Communist Party. The fact that the People's Republic of China has been successfully established, it said, has given great impetus to these movements.

6. Middle and Near East

7. New Democratic Countries of Europe

Finland and Greece are included among the "New Democratic Nations" of Europe.

8. Germany (including Austria)

9. France

10. Italy

11. England

12. All European Countries Under the Imperialistic control of the US and England

13. Africa

14. The United States

Describes the US as a country where the greater masses are starving and facing the oppression of the privileged few. The vast railroad and highway networks, thick with vehicles, it said, do not

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reflect popular well-being of the masses but are capitalist auction jumps for wealth. Depicts the following five cities as:

New York - famous for its skyscrapers but also for its Wall Street.

Chicago - the world's greatest slaughter house.

San Francisco - an emporium for the Far East

New Orleans - export center of farm products to enrich the capitalists.

Washington - the nation's Capital where the White House is a pawn of the Democrats and the Republicans, both henchmen of the Wall Street. The US, it contended, made much money out of both World Wars, but at the close of the second, experienced a crisis due to overproduction. US is accused of giving foreign aid for the purpose of enslaving mankind.

15. Countries of North and South America Under the Imperialistic Control of the US

16. Australia and New Zealand

17. Democratic New World [This section was translated in full to show fully Communist propaganda at work.]<sup>7</sup>

"After World War I, the Soviet Union which occupies one-sixth of the earth's surface, engaged itself in the establishment of a socialistic republic. This led monopolistic capitalism to become more fierce, reactionary, and aggressive and gave birth to fascism in Germany, Japan, and Italy which sought enslavement of mankind. As a result of the anti-fascist war which was subsequently waged, they were defeated by the world's democratic forces led by the

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Soviet Union. After World War II, the people of the East European countries again escaped the evils of the capitalistic system with the help of the Soviet Union and were able to pursue along democratic lines in the reestablishment of their countries. The democratic forces of other European countries, such as France, Italy, etc., grew stronger day by day under the leadership of the Communist Party. In East Asia, much progress was made along revolutionary struggle. Thus, world conditions after World War II underwent radical changes and capitalism faced many reversals. American capitalists have supplanted the militarism of Hitler and Tojo in seek of enslaving the whole world. The methods being employed by the American capitalists to achieve their aims are much more vicious than those of the fascists.

"Since the war, American imperialists have stepped up their aids to the reactionary elements of England, France, and Holland so that these countries may continue their oppressions in their colonial possessions. Because of this, the people of these countries are rising now to oppose US imperialism and their running dogs. The world today is divided into two camps, one led by US imperialism seeking to enslave the people of the world, and the other opposing these reactionary led by the Soviet Union. The latter group includes China, the nations of Southeast Asia, People's Liberation Army of Greece.

"American imperialists are ~~leading~~ <sup>leading</sup> the world's wealthy class to subjugate the poor. Thus, the conflict is one in which

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the oppressed are rising to oppose the oppressors; it is a struggle between the democratic camp and those opposing it.

"As a result of World War II, three imperialistic powers, namely, Germany, Japan and Italy were destroyed. The US, Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, and Spain are the only remaining colonial powers in the world today. Of these, only the US is capable of putting up any power to obstruct the path for the oppressed people to gain their freedom; the remainder are so weak that they may be disregarded. It must be remembered, however, that the reactionary elements of these countries are still retaining power in their limited ways and are still murdering the democratic elements. They are selling out their countries to US imperialism.

"As a result of the expansion policy being pursued by the US, the freedom-loving people of the world are now putting up a concerted resistance against her; the people of these countries led by the working class have formed a democratic bloc to oppose all traitors and the US. It might be said that the liberation movements throughout the world have expanded and capitalism is now doomed.

"The population of the United States is about 30 million. The people, however, are being arbitrarily controlled by a few privileged class, such as Morgan, Rockefeller, DuPont, Mellon. They only number about 1,000. In order for these capitalists to fulfill their aim of enslaving mankind, they must, on the one hand, gain the support of the people so that they may be mobilized to carry it out, and on the other hand, must suppress all democratic

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elements opposing such aggressive designs. They are facing a doom since the Progressive Party and the Communist Party in the United States are opposed to any expansion policy of the reactionaries. These parties are opposed to Truman and his henchmen's scheme to continue oppressing the people now under colonial rule. All democratic elements in the US are vigorously opposing Truman's plan to give continued aid to Chiang Kai-shek. Generally speaking, it may be said that the American people are, on the whole, siding with the anti-imperialist elements. Because the economy of the US is doomed to face complete crisis, it may be assumed that the hold of the reactionaries will be weakened and that the American populace will turn more and more toward the revolutionary side.

"Under the leadership of the USSR, the democratic forces of the world successfully defeated the aggressive designs of the German, Italian, and Japanese fascists. Since the war, they have been striving earnestly to safeguard world peace and democracy so that the majority of the people in the world may be able to live in happiness. The total population of the democratic countries of the world, including the USSR, China, Southeast Asian countries, Eastern Europe, etc., numbers more than 900 million. Thus, the strength of the democratic camp is much more than the imperialist camp. It must be remembered that the above figures do not include those democratic elements in the imperialistic nations who are opposing the reactionary elements.

"Based on above factors, we can see that imperialism is powerless and that it is doomed to failure. The entire world is now marching toward democracy and toward a socialist society.

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The existence and the strength of the Soviet Union and the growth of new democratic countries in the world have prevented the US imperialists from carrying out their aggressive designs. More than 900 million persons who have escaped enslavement under the capitalistic system through Soviet aid, liberations, etc., are now independent and their own free masters. The type of life that these men are now enjoying is being sought by all freedom-loving people of the world.

"It may be assumed that the enslaved people of the world will soon be freed. The general direction now being followed by the democratic elements is in accordance with the fate prescribed by an invisible force."

XVII. History of Foreign Countries for Middle School (Contains only factual information; only chapter headings are given.)

A. Ancient Civilized World

1. History of the Development of Different Levels of Mankind
2. Egypt and Babylon
3. Phoenicia, Judea, Persia and India
4. Greece
5. Rome

B. The World Under Feudal Rule

1. Mass Migrations and the Forming of West European Feudal Kingdoms
2. Feudal Empires in the East
3. Europe on the Eve of Capitalism

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### C. Democratic Revolution of the Bourgeois Class in the 17th and 18th Centuries

1. British Revolution
2. American Revolution
3. Great French Revolution

### D. The Growth of Bourgeois Revolution of the 19th Century and The Rise of the Proletarian Revolutionary Movement

1. Industrial Revolution
2. Labor Begins to Think - the British Constitutional Movement
3. Labor Presents Its Demands - the French February Revolution
4. The Uncompleted Democratic Revolution - the German Revolution
5. The First Proletarian Regime - the Paris Commune
6. Unification Movements in Germany and Italy
7. The Meiji Restoration in Japan

### E. The First Imperialist Great War and the Glorious Success of the Proletarian Revolution

1. The Spring Grows Old - an article in which it mentions that the capitalistic society is entering into an imperialist stage.
2. World War I - relates that the world war was fought by the imperialists to divide the world.
3. The Great October Revolution of Russia - regards this revolution as the first great proletarian victory.
4. Summary

### F. Fascism Brings on the Second World War

1. Fascism Precipitates a New Conflict

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2. The Successful Establishment of Peace by the USSR
3. The Second Imperialist War
4. Victory in the Anti-Fascist War
5. Vista of the Post-war World (This section was translated in full to bring out Communist propaganda at work.)

"During the 20 years' interval between the two World Wars, capitalism enjoyed a brief period of stability. In 1929, however, an unprecedented economic crisis occurred, mainly because of the inherent contradictions of the system itself. Taking advantage of this opportunity, the fascist elements in Germany, Japan, and Italy launched on their aggressive designs, cruelly suppressing labor movements internally, and embarking on aggressive war externally to bring about a world war.

"During this time, the Soviet Union was pursuing peaceful construction internally to build a classless strong socialist society. Externally, she followed peaceful policies, helping all anti-imperialist movements in the small and weak countries and opposing the aggressive movements of the fascist countries. The subsequent uprisings among democratic countries to oppose fascist aggressions were the results of the unremitting efforts of the Soviet Union and of the Communist parties of the world. Through concerted actions, the expansion of the fascists could have been stopped initially, but because the reactionary bourgeois of the US, Britain, and France persisted in appeasing the enemies, and because they felt that the suppression of Communism in the world was much more important, no progress could be made to unite in the overthrowing of the fascist fanatics.

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"As a result, German, Japanese and Italian fascists launched their aggressions and the people of many small nations were forced to suffer extreme hardships. Ironically, the lackadaisical attempt on the part of Britain and France to resist fascist aggression resulted in great sufferings to the greater masses of these countries. When Hitler perfidiously dared to attack the Soviet Union, both British and American bourgeoisies were forced to join forces with the Soviet Union to oppose the fascists. This move was taken by them because they felt that without the aid of the Soviet Union, they would be unable to subdue the fascists and because the greater masses of these countries demanded it. The united effort of the Soviet Union, Britain and the US successfully brought about victory for the democratic people; it must be remembered, however, that without the Soviet Union, the other powers were helpless and would not have been able to defeat the enemy. The bitter struggles fought against the German forces by the Soviet forces gave Britain a breathing spell and enabled the US to gain sufficient time to convert to total mobilization.

"During the war, both the US and Britain delayed the opening of the Second Front in hopes of forcing the Soviet Union to expend her forces to weaken her, and at the same time, to permit both countries to prepare and strengthen themselves for the post-war period. The successful campaigns launched by the Soviet forces more or less forced the US and Britain to take some action in the annihilation of the Fascist enemies; thus, they made a feeble attempt by dispatching a small number of units to fight the Germans.

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The destruction of Hitler in Europe and the hastening of Japan's surrender in Asia were the direct results of the Red Army's glorious achievements. Despite many altercations which occurred during the war against the fascists, the Soviet Union played a very important role in keeping the Allies together.

"The 20 years of bloodshed have shown that (1) any opposition to Communism and the Soviet Union would result in the growth of fascism which means disaster to the people, while cooperation with Communism and the Soviet Union by the other countries have shown that the livelihood of the people could be improved, and (2) the socialist system is superior to the capitalist system. In addition, this period has proven that the Communist Party is the true saviour of the people in every land and that the reactionary bourgeois in every country are indulgent and untrustworthy in any fight against the enemies of the people.

"The victory achieved against the fascist elements was due mainly to the fact that the fight was led by the Soviet Union. The victory is actually a people's victory. Unlike the First World War in which imperialism used the blood of the laborers and peasants to divide the world, the Second World War saw the defeat of three fascist countries and the weakening of two imperialistic countries, namely, France and Great Britain. It gave rise to the surgeance of many new democratic countries supported by the people themselves, such as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Albania, Hungary, etc. In Greece, the oppressed people are now valiantly fighting to destroy the reactionary elements. In Asia, the war brought about the

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independence of Viet Nam (limited) and Indonesia, and the establishment of the People's Republic of China. This victory has aroused the people in Britain and America to stand up and fight for their rights. The people are now on the march and the victory of the people is insured.

"The defeat of German, Japanese, and Italian fascists, however, did not destroy all the capitalistic society. As a result, the present struggle between the remnants of world fascism and the democratic forces is still continuing. US imperialism is still rendering active support to the remaining reactionary elements of these countries. US militarists have assumed power in America and are leading the US in the direction of fascism. After the conclusion of the last war, US militarists adopting the old Hitler tricks of raising the banner of anti-Sovietism and anti-Communism, etc., as cloaks, launched their aggression plan against the whole world. Throughout the world, ~~xxx~~ <sup>they</sup> spread propaganda of Communist threats and are now trying to gain control of the United Nations to use it as a tool to promote their aggressive designs and to spread anti-Communist propaganda.

"In Germany and Japan, the US is now supporting the crumbled remnants of fascist power; toward the various weak countries of Europe and Asia, she is using her money, weapons, etc., to permit the reactionary elements to remain in power, so that all democratic power and elements in such country could be destroyed. One of the most conclusive proofs of this can be shown by her continued support

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of bandit Chiang Kai-shek in China. US imperialism has now taken up where Hitler left off and has become the enemy of world peace and democracy. The people's democratic forces throughout the world have again met the evil force of anti-democratic progress. The struggle between the reactionary elements and the democratic forces is spreading throughout the world. A world united front movement of the peace loving people of the various countries is now shaping up to oppose US imperialism. Regardless of the boasts now being made by the reactionary and imperialistic Americans that they are powerful and strong, it can be seen that their position has been greatly weakened. The reason why the American imperialists are now crying aloud is because they realize that they are weak and they must frighten the people into thinking that they are strong. The people of the world are now united and strong; they will certainly gain a complete victory over the imperialistic and reactionary elements in the not too distant future."

XVIII. History of China for Middle School (Generally contains factual information. It might be said that attempts are made to lay the foundation of Communist ideology in this text. Marx is credited with showing the fixed canons of social development; that ~~is~~ he is credited for saying that the world today would be divided into camps but that after this present period, the society will move toward the highest form of society, a Communist society.)

### A. Origin of the ~~Mankind~~ and the Origin of the Chinese Nation

1. Origin of Earth, Life and Human Race
2. From the Old Stone Age to the New Stone Age... From Tribal Communal

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Society to Classes and Nations

3. Birthplace of Human Civilization ... Growth of Class Society  
and Formation of the Modern World

4. China Land, Race and Historical Growth and Her Place in the World  
History

B. From Primitive Communal Society to a Racial Nation With Close-knit  
Feudal System -- Unification from Hsia to Ch'in

1. Hsia and Yin -- Changes from Tribes to Slave Nations

2. Western Chou -- First Stage of Feudal Society

3. 550 Years of Turmoil and Unification Under Ch'in -- growth of  
early feudal society (Part 1)

4. 550 Years of Turmoil and Unification Under Ch'in -- growth of  
early feudal society (Part 2)

5. Thought and Culture Amid Social Growth

C. Feudal Empire Arising Out of Peasant Revolt at the End of Ch'in Dynasty  
and The Great Division After its Fall -- Han to End, 600 years

1. Ch'in Dynasty and the Peasants' Revolt

2. Rise and Fall of West Han Economy and Government

3. Another Peasants' Revolt and another Han House -- Rise and Fall of  
East Han

4. Foreign Wars of the Two Hans (Part 1)

5. Foreign Wars of the Two Hans (Part 2)

6. 400 Years of the Great Division -- Growth of Hans in Yangtze  
Valley, Decline in Yellow River Valley, and The Invasion by New  
Tribes (Part 1)

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7. Title: (same as above) (Part 2)
8. 400 Years of Great Division -- The Rift Between the North and South, Unity Under Gai (Part 1)
9. 400 Years of Great Division -- The Rift Between the North and South, Unity Under Gai (Part 2)
10. Thought and Culture -- Han to Gai; Confucian orthodoxy, foreign religions; Growth of arts
11. Revival of Feudal Economy After the Peasants' Revolt At the End of Gai Dynasty; Its Decline Under National Aggression--T'ang to Yuan, 750 years
  1. Role of Gai and the Peasants' Revolt -- Historical Preparation for T'ang
  2. Government Process and International Status of T'ang Dynasty
  3. Decline of T'ang Dynasty, Division, and Incursions by Outside Tribes (Part 1)
  4. Decline of T'ang Dynasty, Division, and Incursions by Outside Tribes (Part 2)
  5. Decline of T'ang Dynasty, Division, and Incursions by Outside Tribes (Part 3)
  6. Sung Despotism and Its Struggle With Reform and Patriotism (Part 1)
  7. Sung Despotism and Its Struggle With Reform and Patriotism (Part 2)
  8. Sung Despotism and Its Struggle With Reform and Patriotism (Part 3)
  9. Yuan Conquest of China and Peasants' Revolt at the Close (Part 1)
  10. Yuan Conquest of China and Peasants' Revolt at the Close (Part 2)
  11. Yuan Conquest of China and Peasants' Revolt at the Close (Part 3)

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12. Economy Under T'ang and Sung and Its Decline Under Yuan Oppression

13. Theoretical Doctrine of Despotism and Growth of Popular Culture

Since T'ang

D. Ming and Ch'ing -- Despotism and Stoppage of Feudal Economy Under National Oppression

1. Increase of Autocracy Under Ming Regime

2. Peasants' Revolts Arising Out of Domestic and Foreign Troubles  
(Part 1)

3. Peasants' Revolts Arising Out of Domestic and Foreign Troubles  
(Part 2)

4. Manchu Conquest of China and Popular Resistance (Part 1)

5. Manchu Conquest of China and Popular Resistance (Part 2)

6. Growth of Economy Under Ming and Ch'ing

7. Thought and Culture Under Ming and Ch'ing

XIX. Modern Chinese History for Middle School (For the most part, information contained in this text is factual; thus no attempt was made to summarize any of the chapters. However, some distorted and false impressions are made. They are: (1) the much-debated T'ai-p'ing Rebellion is painted in rosy colors as a rebellion in demand of justice for the peasants which was crushed by the Manchus, and foreign powers; (2) Foreign concessions obtained by the outside powers are regarded as bases obtained by the foreign powers to oppress the Chinese people; (3) Dr Sun and his associates are chided for neglecting land redistribution; (4) the Chief work of the churches has been to raise up traitors in China and to carry out spy activities for the foreign powers; and (5) No reference is made that China received any kind of goods nor benefits during the century of foreign contacts (mainly Western countries).)

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**CONFIDENTIAL****A. Manchu Rule Before the Opium War**

1. Feudal Economy Exploiting the People
2. Autocracy Oppressing the People
3. Feudal Culture Fooling the People

**B. The Opium War**

1. Opium Merchants Enter the Rotten "Celestial Empire"
2. Manchu Surrender and Popular Resistance
3. China Begins to Travel toward Semi-colonial Status

**C. The Heavenly Kingdom of Peace Revolution**

1. Preparation Period for Same
2. Period of Victory
3. Founding of Heavenly Kingdom of Peace
4. Decline of Same
5. Failure of Heavenly Kingdom of Peace Revolution

**D. Campaign of British and French**

1. New Aggression against China by Britain, Russia, France, and U.S.
2. Union of Anti-revolutionary Forces at Home and Abroad

**E. The Foreignism Movement and Tide of Concessions**

1. The Foreignism Movement
2. Tide of Concessions and Sino-French War

**F. The War of 1894**

1. Japan Makes Aggression on Korea
2. Ever-defeated Manchu Troops
3. China Becomes Still More Semi-colonial

**G. The Change of Laws in 1898**

1. Movement for Change of Laws
2. One Hundred Days of Reform

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1. Beginning of Same
2. Nationwide Anti-imperialist Struggle
3. Allied Troops' Outrages and 1901 Treaty

**I. The Revolution of 1911**

1. The Manchu Government Proclaims "New Rule"
2. Struggle between Revolution and Constitution
3. Popular Anti-Manchu Movement
4. The Wuchang Revolt
5. Provisional Government Established
6. End of Provisional Government

**J. Period of Government by Northern Imperialists**

1. Yuan Shih-k'ai Seizes Power, is Despot and Traitor
2. Japanese and American Aggression against China during World War I
3. Militarist Turmoil under Imperialist Direction
4. Growth of Chinese Capitalism .. Start of Proletarian Struggle for Independence

**XX. Modern Chinese History for Senior Middle School, Vol I.**

(This is a sane and generally truthful political history of the period 1840-1919, dealing mostly with wars, revolts, and factional struggles. The viewpoint, where discernible, is that of the orthodox but not rabid Communist.

(1) The "Open Door" policy saved China from dismemberment in 1900. (2) The Revolution of 1911 was a bourgeois revolution which aborted after the expulsion of the Manchus and thus realized the first and, in part, the second of Dr. Sun's Three Principles. (3) China's troubles spring from weak Manchu rule, vested interests, and militarists; imperialism is a fourth but not pre-

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ponderant factor. (4) Communism opens a fresh avenue along which the revolution will proceed.)

A. The Opium War

1. General Conditions Preceding the Opium War
2. Cause and Events of the Opium War
3. Aftermath of the Opium War .. the British and French Allied Forces
4. Aggression by Imperialist Russia
5. Influence and Character of the Opium War

B. The Heavenly Kingdom of Peace

1. Rise of the Heavenly Kingdom of Peace
2. System and Policy of the Heavenly Kingdom of Peace
3. Decline and Fall of the Heavenly Kingdom of Peace
4. Turmoil Caused by the San Ho and Hien Hui Societies
5. Meaning of the Revolutionary Movement of the Heavenly Kingdom of Peace

C. The Sino-Japanese War of 1894

1. China's Loss of Outlying Territories
2. Fuse Leading to Sino-Japanese War -- the Korean Question
3. Story of the War and the Treaty of Shimonoseki
4. New Steps of Aggression by the Powers against China
5. Lessons from the Defeat in the 1894 War

D. From the 1898 Reforms to the 1900 Boxer Outbreak

1. From Foreignism to Reform
2. Story of the 1898 Coup d'Etat
3. The Empress Dowager's Reactionary Rule
4. Rise of the Boxers
5. Allied Armies and 1901 Treaty
6. Judgment of Reform Movements and the Boxers

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